

A Southern Historical Society has been formed at New Orleans, whose object is to collect reliable data of the workings of the late Confederate Government, and the battles, sieges and exploits of the war. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is President of the Society, and General Braxton Bragg, Vice-President for Louisiana, General R. E. Lee for Virginia, General Breckinridge for Kentucky, and Alexander H. Stephens for Georgia.

Tennessee Politics.
The Radical Convention for the nomination of a Governor met in Nashville last week. The rival candidates were SENTER, present incumbent, and STOKES, M. C. After a very stormy session, the Convention broke up in a row and fist fight. It is supposed the SENTER party were in the majority, and the SENTERIST determined to defeat a nomination. Under the model Republican government of Tennessee the Governor is clothed with the power of extending the vote of any county he may choose. By exercising this authority, the election is substantially in the hands of the Governor, and of course SENTER will elect himself! Some Radicals express the fear that the split may let in ANDY JOHNSON, but we do not see how this result is possible, with the power of unlimited expurgation in the hands of the Governor.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TARBORO', N. C., May 26th, 1869.
Dear Journal: In this delightful season there is nothing more pleasant than to leave the bustle and turmoil of the city, and the monotony and labors of the smelter to spend a few days in this beautiful town. Its shaded streets, its splendid "Commons," its fine residences, surrounded by groves of elms and brilliant pines; and above all, its large-hearted and whole-souled citizens, combine to add pleasure to the visit. There is an intelligence and earnestness in the character of the people of Edgecombe which has heretofore made it the foremost county in the State, and which will soon enable it to assume its former position. There is a solidity about all their improvements, a practical utility in all their notions, a hopeful industry and contented cheerfulness in all their labors which will rapidly and permanently overcome the poverty and desolation caused by the war. Its idle fields will soon be cultivated, and its waste lands restored to fertility. Its labor system is beginning to assume body and shape, and Edgecombe agriculture, Edgecombe farms, Edgecombe industry and Edgecombe prosperity will soon again have a "local habitation and a name" in North Carolina.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.
The late Spring and unseasonable weather of the past four weeks, which have injured the advanced crops in almost every Southern State, have been felt here very seriously. Most of the farmers have been compelled to replant their cotton, yet I am glad to say I have met with few only who have not secured a pretty good stand. The weed is small and does not look as vigorous as it should, but it is believed the genial weather which now seems to have set in, will warm it into health and growth. The area originally planted in cotton was somewhat larger than last year, but from what I can learn I am doubtful if the same disposition now exists. Many have not replanted cotton altogether where they have been compelled to plow up, but have put some portions of the field in corn.

I have been much struck with the changed views of the planters in this county in regard to a diversity of crops. This is probably noticed more by one who lived here previous to the war and has not had the opportunity of visiting the county very frequently since than by residents themselves. I have had conversations during the past few days with leading farmers who formerly regarded every acre devoted to the cultivation of anything but cotton as time and money thrown away, who not only are seeking information in regard to many other kinds of crops, but are themselves experimenting successfully in diversifying their own. Vegetables and fruit, grapes especially, are receiving much attention, and I doubt if there will be a farmer in the county, one entitled by his intelligence and industry to this proud title of American nobility, who will not raise corn and other provision crops adapted to the soil and climate to meet all his family and farm demands.

PARTIAL.
I have visited some of the plantations in this immediate vicinity. Among others I called upon Capt. JOHN S. DANCY, the proprietor of the celebrated Panola plantation. As usual everything was in perfect order and everybody hard at work. The stand of cotton was good, but very backward, as nearly the entire crop had been replanted. Capt. DANCY has planted upon a hillside, in the midst of his plantation, quite a vineyard. There are several varieties of grape-vines growing in great luxuriance, among which the Scuppernon greatly preponderates. In a few years his labors will be repaid and his enterprise be rewarded.

WINE MAKING.
I visited also Capt. DANCY's wine cellar and sampled his native wines of the vintages of 1866, '67 and '68. They were all excellent. Our Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Duplin friends may look for sharp competition in this line from Edgecombe at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association next Fall. Brandy and wines are made here to considerable extent and with much care and excellence.

RECONSTRUCTED FARMER.
I was so much pleased with the appearance of everything at Panola; it bore so much the impress of systematic and thorough cultivation that indicated not only correct theory, but wholesome practice, that I could not but congratulate the readers of *The Reconstructed Farmer*, if Capt. DANCY imparts through its columns the information and the energy which he exercises upon his own plantation.

I had the pleasure also of meeting with

Capt. THOMPSON, the co-editor of this new agricultural journal. He is recognized as one of the best practical farmers in the county, and a strong writer. Certainly this new candidate for public favor has at the head of its agricultural department the men who are every way qualified to merit success and impart valuable information.

BEAUTIFUL PLANTATION.
In company with a friend I rode into the country several miles this morning to look at some of the farms bordering on the principal roads. I was especially struck with the appearance of the plantation of my old friend, Rev. JOHN DANIEL. It is a model of energetic labor and high cultivation. Thoroughly drained by an extensive system of ditches and canals, laid off with care and cultivated with judgment, it is the ideal of agricultural progress.

I do not desire to be understood to indicate that this farm and Panola are exceptions and in advance of all others. I am glad to know that there are many in this noble county which will compare favorably with these, but they were the only old and highly improved places which my time and opportunities allowed me to visit.

I find that I have already exceeded the limits of an ordinary letter and must draw to a close, reserving for the next mail and the next paper other matters of interest, which I trust our readers will not find altogether without advantage and without fitness. I cannot expect all to feel as kindly towards these people as I do, but if I can draw lessons from their habits of industry and zeal which may profit others, my labors will not be thrown away. If I write too much and too warmly of them, an appreciative recollection of their kindness must plead in my behalf. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

TARBORO', N. C., May 26th, 1869.

Dear Journal: I was as much astonished as gratified to witness the wonderful improvement going on here. There are few towns in the United States which have suffered as much from fire during the last few years as Tarboro'. This, in connection with the failure of the cotton crop in 1867, led me to think that the "burnt districts" would remain unimproved for some time. But such is not the case, however. Numerous stores, much larger and superior to those ordinarily found in our interior towns and villages, have been completed and are being erected. I do not believe I over-estimate the number when I say that to-day there are twenty-five residences and stores being built in this place. This is a marked evidence of the prosperity of the place.

Judging from the large increase of firms the business of the place must be growing. I believe there are more for the number of inhabitants in Tarboro' than in any other place I ever visited. The trade is founded upon the agricultural industry and wealth of the county and must prosper. Old friends who are business men speak very encouragingly of their trade. There is an air of prosperity about all the stores, and their success will find no heartier echo than in my breast.

There is another pleasant feature about Tarboro' which impresses itself agreeably upon me. The trees which line every street and compose one of the chiefest attractions of this really beautiful town have almost entirely recovered from the damages caused by the terrible sleet of the winter of 1866-'67. I was fearful that in many cases the injuries would be permanent, and that long years must elapse before the evil effects could be obliterated. But like the noble people they shade, they have already almost overcome the shock. Their bowed forms have become upright, their heads are uplifted, and upon their broken limbs rich foliage hides the scars and wounds of the storm.

TARBORO' AND WILLIAMSTON RAILROAD.
I had the pleasure of seeing President STEVENS and General LEWIS, the Engineer of the Tarboro' and Williamston Railroad. I was glad to learn from them that the work upon this road was being rapidly pushed forward. Col. WHITFORD, the agent of the contractors, has already employed upwards of two hundred hands for grading, which would rapidly be increased to four hundred. It is believed the entire road will be completed within the year. It will be thirty-two miles long and will run through the richest portions of Edgecombe, Pitt and Martin counties. This road will bring our city in direct connection with the best corn and bacon producing portions of the State and will undoubtedly have a favorable influence upon the trade and prices of these important articles.

CHURCHES.
Tarboro' boasts of three fine schools, each in a flourishing condition. Mrs. W. D. PENDER and Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON are side over one; Rev. THOMAS OWEN and Wife over the second, while Mr. F. WILKINSON has under his charge the Male Academy.

On Monday the Spring examination of the first of these schools terminated with a beautiful operatic tableau by the pupils. The dense throng in attendance prevented my witnessing the scenes, but could not deprive me of hearing, from without, the very fine singing. The beautiful fairy operetta of Laila formed the programme for the evening. The stage was beautifully decorated and arranged, and those more fortunate than myself speak in the highest terms of the little misses who composed the *dramatis personae*. The whole performance reflected credit upon the pupils and their accomplished teachers.

THE SOUTHERNER.
I have the pleasure of meeting quite frequently with my friends, Captains BIGGS and CHARLES, of the *Southerner*. There is no more enterprising paper, or one better edited in the State than the *Southerner*. These gentlemen deserve much credit for their successful labors in this regard, and Captain BIGGS has taken a very high rank in the editorial profession. I have been especially pleased with the dignified and manly rebuke he has given to such editors as are prostituting the press by making it the vehicle of coarse personal jibes, intruding frequently into the family circle,

to search for victims of their puerile and disgusting squibs. I admire, too, his bold and able vindication of principle, his honest consistency and independence. So long as error triumphs over right; so long as oppression and despotism hold authority, and ignorance and crime usurp the places of intelligence and virtue, I do not believe he will sheathe his sword or ask a truce from the enemies of good government and constitutional liberty.

CALVARY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.
As is my usual custom when in Tarboro', I visited Calvary Churchyard. I wish it was in my power to tell our readers one-half of the charms of this lovely place. I am satisfied that there is not another spot of ground on earth of its dimensions more beautiful in its simple loveliness or more attractive in its fragrant ornaments. Splendid magnolias, stately live, beautiful cedars and mournful willows are growing in rare perfection on every hand, and nestling among their branches, in rich luxuriance, clambering almost to the topmost boughs, roses shed their fragrance upon and add beauty to the picture. Shrubs and flowers of every variety and hue are strewn in profusion throughout the grounds.

Almost embowered in this loveliness, the Church is located in the very midst of it, its tall spires pointing in mute eloquence to the Throne of Him to whose service it is dedicated. It is a model of architectural beauty. The unfinished Baptist Church in Wilmington is almost a counterpart of this, with the difference of size, that being considerably larger. Between the entrance doors, which are located to the right and left of the front, under both towers, a lovely and of variegated flowers lend a peculiar fascination to the spot, and seems to invite the visitor to enter the holy temple. I am told that some of these flowers are always in bloom, thus giving a perpetual beauty to the place. Clinging to the sides of the Church, winding round the spires, trailing up the buttresses, covering the Vestry Room, the ivy is clambering still upward. It gives a soft and antique appearance to the building.

When it is considered that all this beauty and loveliness and grandeur is the conception and labor of one man, it is truly wonderful. Rev. JOSEPH B. CHESNINE, D.D., the beloved pastor of Calvary Church, has accomplished this work almost unaided, and the Church itself is the result of his own liberality and that of his generous congregation. Calvary Church and Churchyard will long remain a monument of his energy, taste and devotion.

LIEUTENANT FOREMAN.
Many handsome monuments adorn these grounds, the land of affection thus contributing to beautify the place. Among the most noticeable and appropriate monuments is one to the memory of Lieutenant IVY FOREMAN, who served with credit in both the United States and Confederate States Navies, and died in 1861 upon his twenty-first birthday. A handsome marble pillar, twelve or fifteen feet high, surmounted by a columbiad, sword and anchor, marks the resting place of this young officer. I knew him from his early boyhood, and honored him as a dutiful son and a gallant sailor.

GENERAL PENDER.
Near the Church, surrounded by shrubbery, the spot designated by a pyramid and border of cannon balls, is the grave of Maj. Gen. W. D. PENDER, who fell mortally wounded upon the heights of Gettysburg. Gallant, skillful, energetic, General PENDER, although the youngest officer of his grade in the Confederate Army, had won a reputation surpassed only by the success and ability of his services. "This lamented officer," says the noble Confederate Commander-in-Chief in his report of the battle of Gettysburg, "has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character." No imposing monument marks his last resting place, but he has erected a more enviable one in the hearts of his countrymen, and left a rich legacy to his children in his example of Christian virtue and fortitude. Perhaps no Confederate officer had more reputation in the army, or fewer who had less out of it. He shunned notoriety. He did his work upon the battle field and in the camp and not in the columns of the newspapers. In the reports of his commanding officers and not in the letters of army correspondents is the history of his achievements written.

"He fought for his country and not its bazaar." **CONCLUSION.**
I would be pleased to speak of my old friends and their genial hospitalities, but these are subjects for the *sancrum of the heart* and not for the public. Their kindness and esteem are there treasured and will there remain.

Wilmington Bonds.
In reply to an inquiry we will state that the bonds of the city of Wilmington, issued prior to the war, are exempt from taxation. Those issued since are not exempted.

Our Young Men.
The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that "a Jones county boy last week took some of his father's land—hired two negroes and pitched into hard work himself. He had forty acres in cotton, from which he gathered twenty bales, which sold for an average of upwards of one hundred dollars per bale, besides raising a full supply of corn. This year he is doubling his operations all round, and counts upon proportionable results, which we hope he will realize. Such young men as this will win the State of Georgia after awhile."

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Bonds.
President COWAN has received from the Public Treasurer a large portion of the one million of dollars of State Bonds required to be delivered to him by the amended Charter. The remainder will be received in a few days.

At the meeting of stockholders for the

reorganization of the Company must be held within sixty days after the Bonds are received, we suppose the meeting will be called to meet in this city during the latter part of July.

In commenting rationally upon the alleged outrages in Georgia, the New York *Times* says, truly: "What is first wanted is a trustworthy statement of facts with regard to the nature and amount of crime in Georgia. The Augusta dispatch published yesterday shows that little reliance should be placed upon statements tracing grave offences to political causes. A sensational story, embracing two murders, is now declared by its author to have been written under misimpression. It is quite possible that careful investigation will show other and similar narratives to be equally unreliable. The murder of Dr. Adkins is now attributed to a disgraceful life rather than to politics; and the man Fay, who tried to kill a colored mistress, and succeeded in killing himself, is another illustration of the personal worthlessness of those who pandar to partisan appetite."

Agricultural Matters.
It is gratifying to learn of the increasing interest manifested in agricultural matters in this immediate section. District and county agricultural meetings are well attended and great interest taken therein. The attention of the people is being called more and more to agricultural subjects and they are becoming more and more an agricultural people. After all the future wealth of the South must depend upon the tillers of the soil. With us it is the only solid foundation of prosperity. We know the advantages of manufacturing, of mining, of commerce, but the foundation stone of all these enterprises must rest upon a successful system of agriculture.

The people in this immediate section of the State are retarded in their progress by the very advantages and blessings which nature has bestowed upon us with a lavish hand. The fertility of our soil and the geniality of our climate have heretofore been serious drawbacks to our advancement. To be more explicit, it has been too easy for our people to make a living—this fact has encouraged indolence and retarded enterprise. We have too long been accustomed to skim a livelihood off the surface with little labor, while the untold wealth of our soil has been permitted to rest undisturbed. If we expect to become a prosperous and wealthy people this system must be revolutionized. We must become in fact, as well as in name, an agricultural people.

There is no business fit for man's consideration which is not worthy of thought and study. To make farmers we must educate ourselves up to the standard which this important business demands. We must add the experience and observations of others to our own judgments and enterprise. We must make ourselves familiar with our necessities and the means which science and skill have invented and constructed to provide for them. We must cast aside old notions and systems and adopt new ones. We must cultivate the soil for profit and not merely as an occupation or for a bare support.

We trust we see in these agricultural meetings in the several counties in this immediate section an important movement in the right direction. By such means must the initiatory steps be taken. Our people must first be brought to think of, and interest themselves in, agricultural subjects and discussions. Their feelings must become enlisted and their minds will seek information. Their labors will then be more intelligently and economically expended. Our lands will be cultivated not for the present only, but for the future. They will no longer be robbed of their fertility and value by neglect and exhaustion, but will improve by proper cultivation, and increase in value while bestowing wealth upon their possessors. If our planters and farmers can be brought to realize the importance of their occupation not only upon their own welfare, but upon the prosperity of the country, they would at once see the necessity of raising its standard. The meetings of educated and intelligent men, the discussions of agricultural subjects, the reading of agricultural works and magazines, the application of theory to practice, will sooner accomplish this desirable end than by any other available means. We are therefore a well wisher to our agricultural societies and publications. Let discussions and articles be practical, instructive and explicit. Avoid gossip, for agricultural gossip is as little useful as social gossip, and may become as mischievous. Give facts, but do not omit causes. The names of successful farmers, or the kind of crops or the size and quantity of the produce, may do to satisfy a laudable curiosity, but the system of cultivation, the character of the soil, the causes which produced the result, with common-sense applications thereupon, is what is needed and that only which will confer real benefit to the listener or reader. By such means agriculture will soon again become the corner-stone of Southern prosperity and power.

Columbus County.
We make the following extracts from a private letter of a friend to the Editors, in regard to the late Agricultural meeting in Columbus County and of the condition of the crops. These are matters which interest all:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., May 28th, 1869.
Taking into account the fact that it is just the best season of the whole year for agricultural purposes, and that we had a full attendance of our farmers from different parts of the County, and there was in attendance a large number of ladies, our farmer's wives and daughters, listening to the proceedings and discussions, showing that an interest in this matter is being felt in the right direction and taking hold of the people in good earnest. Robert K. Bryan, Esq., of New Hanover County, Co-Editor of the *Carolina Farmer*, addressed the meeting in one of the most excellent, practical and instructive efforts I have ever been fortunate to listen to on this subject. It was agreed on all hands that his remarks had but one fault—other brevity. A copy of his address was obtained and will be published. Taken all together our meeting was a most gratifying success.

A committee was appointed to consider the subject of holding a County Fair, and should we determine so to do, I trust it will come on just before the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in Wilmington, so that would enable our people to visit that Fair and make some exhibition therein.

The seasons have been very good, backward and unfavorable. The bugs and worms have been very destructive among the young corn. Just at the time of planting potatoes from the seed it was considered rather dry, and there was some difficulty in getting the crop in the ground. There will be a large crop from the sprouts. The cotton was planted later than the usual time, and the cotton seed, which is just now getting well up, and planters say is promising to do well.

Without some unknown misfortune to the vineyards immense quantities of the Scuppernon and Flowers grapes will be made in this county this summer. Four of our business men of the first order of character, reliability and responsibility, all experienced wine makers—D. P. High, A. J. Putzer, H. C. Beckwell and Owen Smith—have formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing these grapes into the very best wine that can be made. Their experience gives ample assurance of their success. Their firm is to be styled "The Whiteville Wine Company."

The weather is now turning warmer, and with good seasons, and the energy which our farmers seem to be displaying we hope all the early difficulties will be overcome, and that we shall have a splendid crop.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday and examined into the sufficiency of the Sheriff's bond. It appears that the law required three bonds to be executed by the Sheriff—one for the collection of the county and poor tax, for \$10,000; one for a similar amount for the due execution of the duties of his office, and a like bond for the payment of the State or public tax. At the examination the latter bond was found to be informal in its conditions, and a new bond was executed in a similar amount with J. C. Abbott, Jos. H. Neff and Geo. Z. French as sureties, each making oath that they were worth the amount of the bond. These parties, with L. G. Estes, constitute the series of the other bonds.

Gen. Allen Rutherford was appointed "County Examiner" of public schools. It was ordered that the fee for gauging and classifying spirits of turpentine be fixed at 8 cents per cask.

A resolution was passed regarding the appointment of the Chairman, Mr. E. M. Shoemaker, as an Inspector of Provisions, asking that he be allowed to continue as Chairman of the Board, if not inconsistent with the laws of the State, it not being satisfactorily determined whether his being a county officer does or does not prevent him from holding office as Inspector under the State at the same time.

Mr. S. D. Wallace, former Superintendent of the public schools of the county, returned \$1862 11 in Confederate notes, and \$459 11 in greenbacks as belonging to the former school fund, which will be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Stacey VanAmring qualified as Superintendent, and E. D. Hewlett as Assistant, of the county workhouse, and presented a bond for \$5,000, signed by Jas. H. Chadbourne, Geo. Chadbourne, and S. D. Wallace, which was accepted. These parties contract to keep the workhouse and operate it from the proceeds, without expense to the county, which will be a great saving, it having been operated at an expense of about \$1,000 per month for some months past. The new Superintendents, under immediately upon their duties.—The Commissioners reserve the control of the prisoners.

Cornelius Johnson (white) gave bond of \$320 to keep Anderson's Bridge, over South River, (erected by the counties of Bladen and New Hanover) in order for seven years.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, June 1st.

From the Raleigh Sentinel,
To the People of North Carolina.

At a recent meeting of the Chatham Educational Association, it was decided that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of this Association, and inviting all friends of education to attend our next meeting, with a view of forming a State Educational Association.

The undersigned, constituting the committee appointed in accordance with this resolution, fully impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and feeling assured that however imperfectly their views may be expressed, that they will be patiently heard and favorably considered, would respectfully call to the attention and careful consideration of their fellow-citizens the objects proposed in the organization of this Association. We will not presume to explain to the intelligent people of North Carolina the advantages of properly educating the youth of the State. Every one must feel convinced that it is not only proper, but absolutely necessary in a Republican government, that the masses of the people, who are the true sovereigns, should be thoroughly educated, both morally and intellectually. The chief cause of the present greatness and prosperity of the Kingdom of Prussia is the fact that for many years the system of common schools known in the civilized world has been in successful operation among all classes of the people, both improving their morals and cultivating their minds. If a judicious system of such schools had been introduced into our wonderful results in a monarchic government, what might we not anticipate in this favored country? If, as has been well said, "that if the wealth of a nation lies in the breasts of its youth," great indeed must be the labor required to develop the wealth of North Carolina.

According to the census of 1860, there were many thousand white adults in this State, who could neither read nor write, and do we suppose that this number will be diminished by the next census? Surely there is a vast field in which to operate. Truly is the harvest great, and shall the reapers be few? Will you allow this glaring shame to longer stain the fair name of "the old North State?" The Chatham Educational Association was organized for the purpose of awakening an interest, and bringing about a concentration and unity of action in this important subject. Without the proper organizations no enterprise or undertaking can be successful. Order and system are essential to success. We, therefore, most earnestly urge upon the teachers and other friends of the cause in each and every county in the State, the propriety of forming, at an early day, a permanent County Association, so that each county may foster its own local schools, encourage and sustain its own institutions, which is proposed to be organized as soon as there are a sufficient number of County Associations, which will thus be consolidated into one harmonious whole.

The annual meeting of the Chatham Educational Association will be held at Pittsboro', on the 23rd and 24th days of July next, to which we cordially invite all who may be pleased to attend and co-operate in this great work. The meeting of the State Association will be called early in the fall, due notice of which will be given through the public press, and in which we especially desire every county to participate. If necessary to meet together in order to consult as to the general interests of education with especial reference to our present condition,

to discuss the minutiae of the best methods of instruction, to inquire as to the most instructive and useful text books, and devise means of elevating the standard of scholarship and exciting a spirit of emulation among the teachers themselves. By forming these associations we will not only encourage and foster the schools already established, but render them *model* schools, which others may be formed, and gradually prepare the public mind for the successful operations of the great common school system, to be inaugurated by the State Authorities. Unless we make the proper efforts, and manifest a disposition to help ourselves, we couldn't expect to receive material aid from others. In order to give an illustration of the beneficial results of organizing, we need only refer to the schools established by the Baltimore Association of friends in three or four counties in this State, where these schools have been in operation only three years, and yet are now over forty in number, and instruct more than three thousand children. Let us only emulate the example of these energetic friends, and in a short time neat school houses will dot the hills and plains of our dear Carolina, and the merry shouts of thousands of happy scholars be singing through our beautiful groves. In this era of progress, in this onward march of civilization, advancing with such gigantic strides, when nothing seems beyond the power of man to accomplish, when the mind is astounded at the magnitude of its own success, where nature herself yields to the power of man, and becomes his willing handmaid, crying onward! onward! Shall we suffer the great work of education to be lost in the darkness of an age gone by? Should we not rather buckle on our armor, and gird our loins for the fight, each resolving "to be a hero in the strife?"

So, then, we appeal to you patriots to aid us in rebuilding the prosperity of your county upon a sure and lasting foundation; we appeal to you fathers to aid us in making your sons men of brains and pleasure to your gray hairs; and we appeal to you mothers to aid us in protecting the virtue and purity of your innocent daughters, and at length a new era of happiness and prosperity will dawn upon our sorrowing land, and again will the waste places bloom and blossom as the rose.

HENRY LEXOW, JR.,
A. H. HERRITT,
ROBT. B. SUTTON,
CLAUDE B. DENSON,
BRANTLEY YORK,
Committee.

PITTSBORO', May 22, 1869.

From the Raleigh Standard.
THE REVENUE LAW.

Opinions of the Public Treasurer on the Revenue Law.

David A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the new revenue law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 26, 1869.

D. F. BIGGS, Esq., Sheriff, Whiteville, N. C.:
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d inst. is received. 1st. To make a man liable under Sec. 28, Schedule B, to make an affidavit—that is, he must be absent from his residence for a certain period. But if one be an "inhabitant" under this section he does not pay the \$10 tax, if he be a resident of the State and also has not the receipt of his profession for 1868-69, he is a taxpayer. Your mention has listed his receipts of course he does not pay the \$10. But suppose that, being a farmer, he is not a taxpayer, but a non-resident, he is not liable for this tax. If a farmer or planter, he is exempt unless he will go to an assessor and make the oath required of those listing "not grocers," &c., giving his gross receipts and gross expenses. There is no objection to the proper deductions he may not have anything to pay, but he brings himself within the provision of Section 28.

Such a person is not in any case exempt from the tax on the property owned by him and you must see that the property has been listed. 2d. I think a manufacturer of Vehicles does not pay tax under Section 23.

3d. I think a man who buys spokes, tires, and other matters, and manufactures them into vehicles does not pay tax as a merchant or trader under section 15. The manufacturer of vehicles is liable for a license. He pays tax on the value of his property, including his spokes, tires and other material, but is not liable to any more burdens than others.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

Exciting Scene.

At the opera house in Springfield, Ill., a few nights ago, the dangerous feats of P'au, the Russian athlete, came very near a fatal termination. He had performed on the flying trapeze, and was to execute a somersault in mid air, vaulting from one trapeze to the other. He had just commenced his feat, but he failed to reach the second bar, and fell some eighteen or twenty feet upon a narrow footboard, and was thence precipitated into the parquet, among the chairs and audience. The scene was exciting in the highest degree, strong men rushed from their seats and left the arena, women shrieked and children screamed. At first it was feared that his hurts were serious, particularly when he was borne off, stunned and nearly insensible, by two gentlemen. After some moments of intense anxiety the audience were assured that his injuries were not great, and gradually relieved by his presence again on the stage. Though bruised, he was understood to express a wish to complete the performance as set down in the bills. This was opposed by the audience and by the Haulons, and the other parts of the show went on, while P'au was taken to his hotel.

Disaffection in Nova Scotia—Significant Preamble and Resolution.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 27.—In the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Murray, of Pictou, offered a preamble and resolution remonstrating against the treatment of Nova Scotia by Great Britain in vowing the union upon her suggestion, that the principal commercial trade of Nova Scotia has been always with the United States, asking the restoration of former institutions, or else to be absorbed from allegiance to the British throne. Mr. Valliant declared that this was an annexation document, which Murray denied. Mr. W. agreed with the preamble, but objected to the resolution because he thought any appeal to England at this time would be useless. The resolution was seconded and will be debated on Tuesday next.

In Maine, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the temperance organizations have resolved to run their own tickets in the next fall elections.

Thirteen divorces were granted in Hampden county, Mass., last week. The parties are all "native and to the manner born."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Radical Despotism in Texas.—The Radical Yankees, a Man and Politician.—The People of the West and Middle States.—The Immigrant and the Native.—The Indian Tribes and the Southern People.—Negro Applicants for Office, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 25.

A diabolical evidence of wanton cruelty practiced upon the unfortunate victims of Radical rule in Texas has lately come to light. It appears that in Marshall, in that State, it is a common occurrence for Yankee officers to arrest peaceable citizens without license or law, and drag them off to be incarcerated in close and filthy dungeons, provided with insufficient food, deprived of fresh air, and kept in solitary confinement, except when visited by these officers and their hirelings, who make visits for the purpose of inflicting upon their unfortunate victims those barbarous cruelties and tortures which are being gradually abandoned by even the Indians of the plains. And after having been tortured sufficiently to suit even the savage palates of their goalers, these *American* *Frenchmen*, these unfortunate and wretched victims of Radical despotism, are tried by a Military Commission, expressly convened to commit murder, and are sent out of the court to meet instantaneous death.

And this is free America—this is the country of Jefferson and Washington—these are the Colonies of the party of progress, the "brain and marrow" party—the party that has talked more of "equality and humanity, yet committed more of cruelty and bloodshed, than any other organization of men of whom we have any record. Talk of the original French Revolution! Marat, St. Just, Robespierre and Danton were saints to the leaders of this infernal, cruel and hideously wicked organization known as the Radical party.

It is high time, however, that some steps should be resolutely and promptly taken to arrest this highland system of outrage and violence, and to restore the peace in Texas and other parts of the South, the mere recital of which is appalling to even the most callous human sensibilities. An outraged community cannot forever be treated in such a manner. The strained and over-wearied cords of patience and long-suffering are now snapping everlastingly. The cry for help in the South is now going up from the people of the South. We had best heed it. From the Radicals, or at least their leaders, and those of the rank and file of the party who live East of the Hudson no help is to be anticipated. Criminals and tyrants are even in their own country, mercenary and preying upon their warmest passions, the Yankee has been a rock, since the first landing at Plymouth Rock, for ill-treating even his neighbors, and cheating his kindred. Cursed by an exuberance of that sentimentality of the mind which produces Free Love, and long-suffering towards the most atrocious crimes, the Yankee is only too happy to vent the coarseness and brutality of his puritan nature upon these helpless victims of his despotism. From him, therefore, there is no help to be expected. Democratic masses of the West and the middle States, therefore, must the appeal be made. For their own salvation let them come up to the exigency. Let them demand of the administration for these reason these outrages are committed, and if they are stopped, then it is for the men to think seriously of appealing to the "ultra ratio" for the defence of themselves and dearest rights. To this issue shall we come at last, if this present despotism be not otherwise put down. It is a strange thing to me that the Democratic press, at least the greater portion, is apathetic and indifferent about this matter. If we continue apathetic, and give no heed to the signs of the times we shall find upon our limbs the chains of Imperialism with the Radical leaders for emperor and nobles, and ourselves in a condition of serfdom to which Mexican homage is preferable.

The National Intelligencer, I understand, will be sold to-day or to-morrow under injunction, to satisfy some obligations it has contracted, unless pecuniary arrangements shall be removed. Some two months ago a well known and wealthy Democrat endeavored to purchase *The Intelligencer*, but for the time being could not effect his wishes. He intended to place it at once upon the same footing with the great New York dailies, and to that end had perfected all the arrangements necessary, when he was disappointed in the sale of the paper. He still kept "in the market." One of its former editors, Colonel L. A. Whitely, a brilliant and fertile writer, who, for over a year past, has conducted, with so much ability, *The Sunday Herald* of this city, is lying at the point of death. Overwork is the cause of his sickness, as it is the cause of the premature death of journalists.

A conference will take place in this city this week with reference to the amelioration of the condition of the Indian tribes. Prominent gentlemen from different parts of the country have been invited to attend by the Secretary of the Interior. War. Colonel Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, is expected to-day. There is more need of a conference to ameliorate the condition of the Southern people. That, however, is impossible so long as the Puritan element remains among them.

It is reported that the Assistant United States Treasurer at New York tendered his resignation early last April, but in consequence of the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, temporarily retains his place until a successor can be appointed. The Commissioner of Pensions has announced that he will not pay any attention to inquiries by Attorneys in relation to claims pending in his office, unless they are made through the Post Office.

The rush for clerkships by negroes is getting alarming. If their applications should be considered favorably with reference to proportion, one half of the Departmental offices will be in the hands of the blacks.

Noble Sentiments.